



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ment to the economist regarding the influence of his science upon public opinion. With all our study of economics, both academic and popular, there is far less clear thinking and speaking today on this economic question, at least, than there was two generations ago.

G. S. CALLENDER

YALE UNIVERSITY

Wage-earning Women. By ANNIE MARION MACLEAN, PH.D., with an Introduction by GRACE H. DODGE. New York: Macmillan, 1910. 8vo, pp. xv+202. \$1.25.

This is the latest addition to the "Citizen's Library," but on the whole cannot be said to maintain the high standard of excellence to which that series has usually been held. The book is the outcome, and embodies part of the results, of an investigation undertaken by a special committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. The field work was done by some forty young women under the general direction of Dr. MacLean, with a view to studying "the possibilities lying before the Association movement throughout the country." The book is designed, we are told, to give to the more or less inexperienced workers of the Y.W.C.A. "glimpses of the women wage-earners as they toiled in different parts of the country in 1907." The word "glimpses" is used advisedly. With chapters on the women workers of New England, New York, Chicago, New Jersey towns, the Middle West, hop pickers in Oregon, and fruit packers and pickers in California respectively, a book of two hundred pages is very likely to be a superficial production. But superficiality may be forgiven and a work accounted well done and valuable if only the "glimpses" it gives be clear and typical. In some cases, notably in that of the Oregon hop pickers, we do get a tolerably clear notion of conditions, but on the whole the book leaves the impression of a hurried jotting down of data gathered on the run. Nowhere do we get a clear picture of the working girl's *life*, or any suggestion of her psychology—her experience, her interests, her attitude toward the world of industry, toward society, and specially what her attitude toward "workers" from the Y.W.C.A. is likely to be. And this last we conceive is rather an important matter for that organization.

Moreover the author seems often divided between a desire to state the facts, on the one hand, and on the other to draw conclusions or to create an attitude in the mind of her reader before the returns are all in. Why not reserve exclamations over the shortcomings of society until the case is stated? It must be said, however, that the author has done very well in resisting whatever temptation there may have been to draw a dark picture darker than it really is. So far as conditions are pictured they seem pictured fairly.

A list of uplift forces is given, but one is impressed with their collective inadequacy—barring the possibilities in unionism—and the disproportionate amount of effort and attention that some of them have claimed. A little light is shed on the presence of married women in industry. The glimpses of the work women do in factories make us wonder if women are to have most of the dirty work to do in industry as they have had in domestic service. The importance of recreational opportunities and of proper lodging facilities for working girls

is pointed out. It is to be hoped that Y.W.C.A. authorities will see the point of the hint that working girls' homes should be free from the taint of "compulsory morality."

The most serious problems are those of wages and health. Women are in industry from necessity. The theory that girls flock to factories and stores for "pin money" is held to be unsupported and vicious, but the data given to combat it are rather too meager for a conclusion one way or the other.

In her suggestions for improvement the author demands that desirable legislation be obtained, "and moreover maintained regardless of constitutional quibble." She does not say what is to be done with the courts in the meantime. The suggestions for improvement are not specific and definite enough to be of great value. It is easy to say "improved and uniform legislation," "disinterested co-operation with employers," and so on, but how are these things to be secured? Do not the Y.W.C.A. members, to whom the book is primarily addressed, need more suggestions on this crucial practical question of how to secure desired ends? Do not the rest of us also?

Finally, why is it not sufficient that an appeal be made for the working women in their own name? To be sure many of them are to be mothers, and healthy mothers are a necessity to the nation, but we venture to think that women need to demand right and justice in their own names rather than in the name of unborn and perhaps often unneeded children. The book is almost free, however, from that sickly, but too common, sentimentalism which looks upon woman as simply a child-bearing organism.

With all its shortcomings one may be glad that this book has been published for the purpose it has. It is an encouraging sign when not only the Y.M.C.A. but the Y.W.C.A. realizes that the modern basis and condition of the moral life is the economic interest.

A. B. WOLFE

OBERLIN COLLEGE

Labor and the Railroads. By JAMES O. FAGAN. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909. 8vo, pp. 164. \$1.00 net.

Mr. Fagan is himself a laborer on the railroad and his observations are accordingly worth noting. His presentation of the problem of labor and the railroads shows that the schedule of the labor organizations has fostered carelessness on the part of the employees, and the result is accidents, death, and disaster. He points out how the labor organizations manage the manager to the detriment of the railroad and the public. His statements are based on actual cases, and are supported by numerous concrete illustrations. His solution of this problem is publicity that will educate the public. He recognizes that mere publicity would be sensational and perhaps would do no more good than "yellow" journalism. But just how he could accomplish this better sort of publicity he does not make clear.

Legal Tender Essays. By JAMES C. SMITH. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1910. 8vo, pp. xv+285. 3s. 6d. net.

These essays, with accompanying letters and statistics, embody a number of proposed remedies for existing social evils, mainly along the line of monetary